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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/555,057	07/10/2000	TAKESHI KUMAZAWA	1046.1213/JD	6782

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STAAS & HALSEY LLP  
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WASHINGTON, DC 20005

EXAMINER

KE, PENG

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2174

DATE MAILED: 09/10/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/555,057

Applicant(s)

KUMAZAWA ET AL.

Examiner

Peng Ke

Art Unit

2174

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 May 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-43 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment, filed on 10/3/03.
2. Claims 1-43 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 12, 19, 23, 30, and 37 are independent claims.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-25, 27-32, 34-39, and 41-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Straub et al. (US 6,216,141) in view of Nawaz et al. (US 5,959,621).

As per claim 1 Straub et al. teaches an object display device comprising:

a converter means for converting a representative character string of source data containing character strings into image data defined as an object (Fig 5, item 140, col 8, lines 35-44);

a storage means for storing the source data and the image in a manner of relating these pieces of data to each other (fig 1, item 40); and

a display means for displaying the image data on a display area of the display means (fig 1, item 30).

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Wherein a user selects the image data from the display area and the display means displays the selected image data on a stationary display area separate from the moving display area (col. 9, lines 47-60).

However, Straub et al. fails to teach a moving display area on the display mean.

Nawaz et al teaches a display mean having a moving display area (col. 8, lines 46-53).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Nawaz et al.'s teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to display data in a continuous and seamless manner.

As per claim 2, which is dependent on claim 1, Straub et al. and Nawaz teach an object display device according to claim 1. Straub further teaches the method comprising the display means for displaying the source data linked to when the image data displayed is designated (col. 8, lines 35-44).

As per claim 3, which is dependent on claim 1, Straub et al. and Nawaz teach an object display device according to claim 1. Straub further teaches the method wherein the image data is structured such that the character string is converted into a bitmap and thus laid out on background image (col. 8, lines 17-25).

As per claim 4, which is dependent on claim 3, Straub et al. and Nawaz teach an object display device according to claim 3. Straub further teaches the wherein the image data has a window, provided along a periphery of the background image, for showing an attribute of the source data to which the image data is linked (fig 5, item 140, col. 8, lines 35-44).

As per claim 5, which is dependent on claim 4, Straub et al. and Nawaz teach an object display device according to claim 4. Straub further teaches the method wherein said display

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means displays the image data together with the window, of which a frame size differs corresponding to a capacity of the source data to which the image data is linked (fig 5, item 140, fig 6, item 170). The source data links to a web site that is displayed on browser, which takes up an entire monitor screen.

As per claim 6, which is dependent on claim 4, Straub et al. and Nawaz teach an object display device according to claim 4. Straub further teaches the method comprising template images of plural types of windows, of which frame sizes are different, wherein said template corresponding to a capacity of the source data is used (col. 15, lines 19-28).

As per claim 7, which is dependent on claim 4, Straub et al. and Nawaz teach an object display device according to claim 4. Straub further teaches the method wherein said display means displays the image data together with the window of which a frame configuration differs corresponding to the number of hours or days since the time when the source data to which the image data is linked was acquired (col. 13, lines 43-49). Since the document is being updated after a period of time, it is inherent that the configuration would be different corresponding to the number of hours and days.

As per claim 8, which is dependent on claim 4, Straub et al. and Nawaz teach an object display device according to claim 4. Straub further teaches the method comprising template images of plural types of windows, of which frame configurations are different, wherein said template corresponding to the number of hours or days since the time when the source data was acquired (col 13, lines 43-49). Since the document is being updated after a period of time, it is inherent that the configuration of the frame would be adjusted based on the size of the document.

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As per claim 9, which is dependent on claim 1, Straub et al. and Nawaz teach an object display device according to claim 1. Nawaz et al. teaches the method comprising the display means for displaying in movement plural pieces of image data corresponding to respective pieces of source data in predetermined areas (col. 8, lines 24-34).

As per claim 10, which is dependent on claim 9, Nawza et al further teaches a selector means for selecting a desired piece of image data from the image data displayed in movement; and the display means for displaying the selected image data in an area excluding the display area (col 9, lines 9-25) .

As per claim 11, which is dependent on claim 10, Nawaz et al. further teaches an object display device according to claim 10, wherein the source data linked to is displayed on said display means when the image data displayed is designated (col 9, lines 9-25).

As per independent claim 12, Straub et al. teaches an object display method comprising: a step of converting a representative character string of source data containing character strings into image data defined as an object (Fig 5, item 140, col. 8, lines 35-44);

a step of storing the source data and the image in a manner of relating these pieces of data to each other (col. 5, lines 4-14); and

displaying the image data on a display area of a display means (fig 1, item 30).

Selecting by a user the image data from the display area; and

Displaying the selected image data on a stationary display area separate from the original display area (col. 9, lines 47-60).

However, Straub et al. fails to teach a moving display area on the display mean.

Nawaz et al teaches a display mean having a moving display area (col. 8, lines 46-53).

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It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Nawaz et al.'s teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to display data in a continuous and seamless manner.

As per claim 13, which is dependent on claim 12, it is of the same scope as claim 2. (see rejection above).

As per claim 14, which is dependent on claim 13, it is of the same scope as claim 5. (see rejection above).

As per claim 15, which is dependent on claim 13, it is of the same scope as claim 7. (see rejection above)

As per claim 16, which is dependent on claim 12, it is of the same scope as claim 9. (see rejection above).

As per claim 17, which is dependent on claim 12, Straub et al. and Nawaz et al. teach an object display method according to claim 12. Nawaz et al. further teaches the object display method comprising: a step of selecting a desired piece of image data from the image data displayed in movement; and a step of displaying the selected image data in an area excluding the display area (col 8, lines 24-34, col 9, lines 9-25).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Nawaz et al.'s teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to display data in a continuous and seamless manner.

As per claim 18, which is dependent on claim 17, Straub et al. teaches an object display method according to claim 17, further comprising a step of displaying the source data linked to said display means when the image data displayed is designated (col 9, lines 9-25).



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As per independent claim 19, Straub et al. teaches a readable-by-computer recording medium stored with a program, for execution, comprising: a step of converting a representative character string of source data containing character strings into image data defined as an object (fig 5, item 140, col. 8, lines 35-44);

storing the source data and the image data in a manner of relating these pieces of data to each other (col. 5, lines 4-14); and

displaying the image data on a moving display area of a display means (fig 1 ,item 30).

selecting by a user the image data from the display area; and

displaying the selected image data on a stationary display area separate from the original display area (col. 9, lines 47-60).

However, Straub et al. fails to teach a moving display area on the display mean.

Nawaz et al teaches a display mean having a moving display area (col. 8, lines 46-53).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Nawaz et al.'s teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to display data in a continuous and seamless manner.

As per claim 20, which is dependent on claim 19, it is of the same scope as claim 2. (see rejection above).

As per claim 21, which is dependent on claim 1, Straub et al. and Nawaz teach an object display device according to claim 1. Straub teaches the method further comprising a set means for setting an effective period as attribute information with respect to the source data, wherein said converter means for conversion into the image data does not convert the source data with an elapse over the effective period into the image data (col. 13, lines 43-49).

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As per claim 22, which is dependent on claim 2, Straub et al. and Nawaz teach an object display device according to claim 2. Straub teaches the method further wherein the previous image data is not displayed when the source data is displayed on said display means upon the designation of the image data (col 9, lines 47-54).

As per independent claim 23, Straub et al. teaches an object display device comprising: a display means for displaying plural pieces of information in a manner of sequentially changing a display content (fig 5, item 140, col 8, lines 35-44);

a detect means for detecting a predetermined user's operation for the information displayed (col 8, lines 35-44);

and a record means for recording the information operated in accordance with the detection of the users' operation (col 5, lines 12-25).

Wherein a user selects the image data from a display area and the display means displays the selected image data on a stationary display area separate from the moving display area (col. 9, lines 47-60).

However, Straub et al. fails to teach a moving display area on the display mean.

Nawaz et al teaches a display mean having a moving display area (col. 8, lines 46-53).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Nawaz et al.'s teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to display data in a continuous and seamless manner.

As per claim 24, which is dependent on claim 23, it is of the same scope as claim 9. (see rejection above).

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As per claim 25, which is dependent on claim 23, Straub et al. and Nawaz teach an object display device according to claim 23. Straub et al. further teaches the method wherein the information is displayed in a predetermined display format on said display means as the record of the information (col. 9, lines 47-54).

As per claim 27, which is dependent on claim 23, Straub et al. and Nawaz teach an object display device according to claim 23. Straub et al. further teaches the method further comprising: the detect means for detecting a selection indicating operation with respect to the information recorded; and the display means for displaying linked information corresponding to the information subjected to the selection indication operation (col 9, lines 47-54).

As per claim 28, which is dependent on claim 27, Straub et al. and Nawaz teach an object display device according to claim 27. Straub et al. further teaches the method wherein the linked information is source data, and said object display device further comprises means for creating the information displayed by an extraction from the source data. (col 9, lines 47-54)

As per claim 29, which is dependent on claim 28, Straub et al teaches an object display device according to claim 28. Straub et al. further teaches the method wherein the source data belongs to a remote terminal connected via a network (col 9, lines 55-60).

As per independent claim 30, Straub et al. teaches an object display method comprising: displaying plural pieces of information in a manner of sequentially changing a display content (fig 5, item 140, col 8, lines 35-44);

detecting a predetermined user's operation for the information displayed (col 8, lines 35-44); and

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recording the information operated in accordance with the detection of the users' operation (col 5, lines 12-25).

Selecting by a use the image data from the moving display area; and

Displaying the selected image data on a stationary display area separate from the moving display area (col. 9, lines 47-60).

However, Straub et al. fails to teach a moving display area on the display mean.

Nawaz et al teaches a display mean having a moving display area (col. 8, lines 46-53).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Nawaz et al.'s teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to display data in a continuous and seamless manner.

As per claim 31, which is dependent on claim 30, it is of the same scope as claim 9. (see rejection above).

As per claim 32, which is dependent on claim 30, it is of the same scope as claim 25. (see rejection above)

As per claim 34, which is dependent on claim 30, Straub et al. and Nawaz et al. teach an object display method according to claim 30. Straub et al. teaches the method further comprising:

detecting a selection indicating operation with respect to the information recorded (col 8, lines 35-44); and

displaying linked information corresponding to the information subjected to the selection indication operation (col 8, lines 35-44).

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As per claim 35, which is dependent on claim 34, Straub et al. and Nawaz teach an object display method according to claim 34. Straub et al. teaches the method wherein the linked information is source data, and said object display method further comprises a step of creating the information displayed by an extraction from the source data (col 9, lines 48-54).

As per claim 36, which is dependent on claim 35, it is of the same scope as claim 29. (see rejection above)

As per independent claim 37, Straub et al. teaches a readable-by-computer recording medium recorded with a program, to be executed by a computer, comprising:

displaying plural pieces of information in a manner of sequentially changing a display content on a moving display area;

detecting a predetermined user's operation for the information displayed (fig 5, item 140, col 8, lines 35-44); and

recording the information operated in accordance with the detection of the users' operation (col 5, lines 12-25).

Selecting by a use the image data from the moving display area; and

Displaying the selected image data on a stationary display area separate from the moving display area (col. 9, lines 47-60).

However, Straub et al. fails to teach a moving display area on the display mean.

Nawaz et al teaches a display mean having a moving display area (col. 8, lines 46-53).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Nawaz et al.'s teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to display data in a continuous and seamless manner.

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As per claim 38, which is dependent on claim 37, it is of the same scope as claim 17 (see rejection above).

As per claim 39, which is dependent on claim 37, Straub et al. and Nawaz teach a readable-by-computer recording medium recorded with a program according to claim 37. Straub et al. further teaches the method wherein said step of recording the information includes a step of displaying the information in a predetermined display format on said display means (col 3, lines 35-40).

As per claim 41, which is dependent on claim 37, Straub et al. and Nawaz teach a readable-by-computer recording medium recorded with a program according to claim 37. Straub et al. teaches the method further comprising:

detecting a selection indicating operation with respect to the information recorded (col 9, lines 48-60); and

displaying linked information corresponding to the information subjected to the selection indication operation (col. 9, lines 48-60).

As per claim 42, which is dependent on claim 41, Straub et al. and Nawaz teach a readable-by-computer recording medium recorded with a program according to claim 41. Straub further teaches method wherein the linked information is source data, and said program further comprises a step of creating the information displayed by an extraction from the source data (col. 9, lines 48-60).

As per claim 43, which is dependent on claim 42 is of the same scope as claim 29. (see rejection above)

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4. Claims 26, 33, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Straub et al (US 6,216,141) in view of Nawaz et al. (US 5,959,621) further in view of Kisiel (US 6,327,586).

As per claim 26, which is dependent on claim 23. Straub et al. and Nawaz teach an object display device according to claim 23. However they fail to teach the object wherein the operation is a drag-and-drop operation aiming at a desired piece of information. Kisiel teaches an object wherein the operation is a drag-and-drop operation aiming at a desired piece of information (col 9, lines 40-48).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Kisiel's teaching with the device of Straub and Nawaz in order to provide a friendly user interface that simplifies the open file procedure.

As per claim 33, which is dependent on claim 30, it is of the same scope as claim 26. (see rejection above)

As per claim 40, which is dependent on claim 37, it is of the same scope as claim 26. (see rejection above)

#### ***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments filed on 5/18/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's arguments include the following:

A) Straub et al. and Nawaz fail to teach when image data selected from the moving display area, the image data is displayed on a stationary display area separate from the moving display area.

A) Straub et al. teaches displaying related data of selected image data on a separate stationary display area (col. 9, lines 45-60; Examiner considers a standard browser to be a stationary display area). And Nawaz teaches a moving display area (col. 8, lines 32-47). By combining Staub's system with Nawaz's moving display area, a system that displays relevant data of a selected image data on a stationary display, when the image data is selected on the moving display, is created.

B) Straub et al. fails to teach storing the source data and the image data in a manner of relating these pieces of data to each other.

B) Straub teaches the source data that is related to image data is linked to the image data (col. 9, lines 55-65). And the source data is temperately stored in memory when it is downloaded. Since, the downloaded data is stored on the local drive. Therefore when the image data is selected again, the system would go directly to the data that is on the local drive.

C) The combination of Straub and Nawaz did not discuss or suggest displaying the selected image data on a stationary display area separate from the moving display area.

C) Straub et al. teaches displaying related data of selected image data on a separate stationary display area (col. 9, lines 45-60; Examiner considers a standard browser to be a stationary display area).

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peng Ke whose telephone number is (703) 305-7615, but after October 20, please call (571) 272-4062. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th and Alternate Fridays 8:30-5:00.



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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine L Kincaid can be reached on (703) 308-0640. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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